with the mails and New York dates to Dec. 5. with the mails and New York dates to Dec. 5.

We do not discover anything very interesting or startling in the new; money at the East was becoming more easy, and tome of the factories and machine shops had resumed work; business, however, was extremely dull, and it was evident that confidence among merchants was not restored; the result of this panic will be a shortening of credits at least one-third.

From California there is nothing particularly interesting as

and that the Polymenia will be loaded her New Bedford as soon as a freight can be got. We find but little to seld to our market report of last nance of stormy weather operates as a check to what

Some large miles have been made "to arrive" per British ! Antilla, shortly due from Liverpool—the sales thus far o prise dry goods mostly, and some clothing. the brigantine Recovery arrived from Vancouver's Island

nited call for goods, and stock of most descriptions conti-

ction sale of a large portion of the bankrupt stock loffes & Co., which was to have taken place this morning, was sgain postponed till further notice. We hear it rumored tha receive is likely to be effected between Mr. Bolles and here by which he will be allowed to resume business un

The Fenny Major, up for San Praceises, is leading slowly a does not offer very freely, and the bulk of her cargo will a d 400 bris oil ex fedia.

sity to hand, and the stock is gradually increasing—held at to—we hear of no mice. Little or no syrup made now on any Sales of 400 hels polar, ex India, for export to San I

cisco at 40c @ 67c, and 2 easks at 59c @ 60c. OPE Sales at auction of 60 coils Manille, small size, at 17c @ 19c. Considered a good sale.

FIREWOOD-The stock is unusually large, and selling slow at \$5 @ \$11 a cord—according to quality.

LUMBER—The stock of boards is nearly exhausted, and 3 bing at to @ tie; scantling and shingles are in ab-

ports per Recovery amount to 525 bris and 150 half do-held at \$15 @ \$8; the market was nearly bare before

OATS-Are slow of sale at 2je a ft-imports per Recor EXCHANGE-Whaters' bills are to be sold at par-in Se

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET .- Nov. 26.

Spans.—We notice a continued demand for sperm oil for a port, and further sales of 1500 bris in parcels, including so lots landed from the Tidal Wove, from Fayal—1300 barrels, \$1. and 200 do at \$1.01 per gallon, cash. These sales are most made to realize money for immediate use—holders selling and the results of the second to the sales are the selling and the sell

NEW YORK OIL MARKET. Otts—Whale begins to move a little, but the market is still quite dull, and prices irregular. English linseed is held above the views of buyers, but prices of American are irregular, and still gradually tend downward; 2000 gallons sold at 55 cents, and 10.000 @ 15,000 do. City, 57 @ 50, cash.

WHALEBONE—There is still a complete stagnation in the market, and we have no sales to report. Our quotations are nominal.

—New York Shipping List.

the only transactions was a sale of 75 bris sperm at \$1 per gai ion, at which price holders were firm. A sale of 100 bris spe was reported to have been made at 95c, but the Mercury don it. In New York the quotations Dec. 5 were-sperm, 97cts to \$1 00 : whale, 60 to 65c.

LATEST DATES, received at this Office. an Francisco - - - Dec 30 | Paris - - - - Nev.

Shipe Maile. For San Francisco—Per Fanny Major, on Monday, 18th inst For Lanaina—per Kamoi, to-day. For Koloa—per Excel, to-day.

PORT OF HONOLULU. H. I.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 7-Sch Bast Maul, from sea, put back on account of 8-Sch Kalama, Hooper, fm sea, unable to reach Labal

on account of the gale.

11—Sch Keoni Ana, im Kolos.

11—Sch Excel, Antonio, im Waimes.

11—Sch Alice, Spunyarn, from Hanalet.

12—Sch Kamol, Chadwick, im Lahains.

12—Br brigantine Recovery, Mitchell, 27 d 14.—Sch Kekaniushi, Pole, fin Kauat. 14.—Sloop Laanui, fin Wainius.

DEPARTURES.

3—Am sch Caroline E. Foote, Worth 9—Bark Isabella, Lyon, to cruise. 9—Sch Kalama, Blake, for Lohaina. 9—Sch Kamol, Chadwick, for Lohaina. 9—Sch Mary, Berrill, for Kawalhae. mehameha IV., for Kohala. ouekawai, Beckley, for Hilo. shin, for Lahaina

8—Brig Emma, White, for Kona and intermed: 11—Bark Daniel Wood, Morrison, for Ascensio 11—Sch Maria, Molteno, for Hilo via intermed.

MEMORANDA.

Since the departure of the mail, per Vaquere, on the 24 sit., the following whalers have sailed from this port: -26th ench ship Salamandre, Chandleur, to gruise; bark Fann odry, do; 30th, bk Sheffield, Green, do; Jan 9, bk Isabell Lyon, do.; 11th, bk Daniel Wood, Morrison, for Ascension. Spoken off Cape St. Lucas, about Dec. 1, whaleship The Dickness, Phiskett, 12 mouths out, 500 brfs. At La Paz, Lower California, Nov. 17, Hawailan scho

Queen of the Isles, Chapman, for Guaymas.

The American whaleship Massachusetts, Chatfield, hen
Nov. 26, touched at San Francisco to get his patent windlass r

VESSELS IN PORT.-JAN. 18. U. S. S. St. Marya, Davis.
H. B. M.'s steamship Vixen, Meachan Phip John Marshall. Pendleton.
Haw brig Antilla, Buschman.
Are bark Fanny Major, Paty.
Am elipper ship Polynesis, Perkins.
He beignating Becomers, Mitchell.

Venels Expected from Foreign Ports.

The Vaquero, en route for Melbourne, will leave San Francisco about Jan. 25—due here Feb. 10.

Capt. Homer, late of the Messenger Bird, was about purchasing a schooner at San Francisco—due here Jan. 30.

The Br Brig Ant.lia, from Liverpool, will be due in Feb. 10.xt.
Bark Yankes would leave San Francisco about Jan. 5—due to the 20th inst. Will bring no U. S. Mail.

Am brigt. L. P. Foster, Moore, with cargo of lumber, is due soon from Fuzet Sound. on, from Fuget Sound.

The ship Eliza & Eliz miled from Boston Oct 30, for Honolul
rect—will be due March 1.

IMPORTS.

From Variouven's Island—per Recovery, Jan. 12—600 inheis onts, 525 bris salmon, 160 half do.

From San Francisco—per Polynesia, Jan 13—2 cases spades, 0 boxes champagne, 17 cases drugs, 16 boxes plows, 16 cases ots and aboes, 57 bile paper, 1 pkg specie, 4 whaleboats, 4 bxs

INTER-ISLAND TRADE.

For Lanatha-per Kamoi, Jan 9-30,000 feet lumber, 17 pkgs merchandise.

For Kawaman—per Mary, Jan 9—3 horses, 2 donkeys, 11 plus mise; 2 foreign and 10 malive passengers.

For Lamana—per Maria, Jan 11—6 bridge beams, 2000 feet humber, 2 horses, 16 plus mise, 15 passengers.

From Lamana—per Kamoi, Jan 12—lot cart gear, lot empty containers, 20 bundles segor-case, 6 bunches benamas.

SPECIAL BUSINESS NOTICE.

eatly done up in wrappers, five copies for 50 cents or two

THE COMMENTAL ADVERTISES C. S. BARTOW, Esq. Capt. J. WORTH. Capt. JAS. A. LAW. THOS. H. PARIS, Esq. Dr. J. W. SMITH.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14. India, like a monster of overgrown proportions ngrosses now the attention of the world. It has long been a wonder that forty to fifty thousand of foreign troops could keep in quiet subjection a population of a hundred and fifty millions. united by a religious creed as despotic as any that exists. Like a child, India has, for a century. been under the guardianship of a nurse, who now proves unable to govern its unruly spirit, and requires the aid of its powerful mother, who claims the offspring as her own, and who will hereafter deal with it as such.

It is not strange, then, that the receipt of the recent news from the East, containing intel ligence of the fall of Delhi, was made an occa sion of general rejoicing in England-for the belief prevailed that the recapture of this ancient and populous capital of the Mogul emperors, this powerful stronghold in the heart of British India, was but the foreshadowing of a speedy and successful termination of the war. Delhi, the center of the great theatre of operations, had again passed into British hands, and at last accounts reinforcements from China and the Cape of Good Hope had begun to arrive at Calcutta, and were already on their way to the aid of their beleaguered, though victorious, countrymen. Probably, with their assistance, and the assistance of those who will come after them, the mutiny of hundred thousand Sepoys will be quickly crushed and the mere moral force of a large foreign army will operate as a check to prevent the muting spreading or gathering strength in the other and less disaffected provinces of the empire. A brief period only will elapse before the British Lionwhose mane has been ruffled for a moment by the breath of war-will again rule supreme in India

It may not be uninteresting at this moment to

glance at the rise of the East India Company

towards the affairs of which the recent important events in Hindostan have directed the attention of the civilized world. It was originally organized as a trading corporation, and probably none of its founders, in their most Utopian dreams. ever anticipated the vast commercial monopoly of which they laid the foundation stone. In a financial point of view, the enterprise was successful; and as the operations of the company increased in magnitude, large establishments were instituted under its auspices at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. It was at this period that the French. jealous of the increasing influence of their Eng lish rivals, and anxious for their share of th East Indian spoils, unsuccessfully endeavored to obtain possession of the two latter posts; and at the same time the English were startled by the menacing attitude assumed by the Surajah Dowlah, the vicerov of the Emperor, a petty tyrant, the most prominent acts of whose life had been the plunder of the foreign houses at Calcutta, and the stifling of one hundred and twenty-three Englishmen in the Black Hole. Clive, at the head of a comparatively small force of British troops, took the field against Surajah Dowlah. and in the year 1757, one hundred and one years ago, signally defeated him at the battle of Plassyinaugurating then and there a career of conquest which was to result in the formation of the greatest sovereignty-with the exception of the Chinese-in the modern world. Victory followed upon victory, until at length the Emperor reluctantly consented to acknowledge Clive as Governor and absolute ruler of Bengal.

Warren Hastings succeeded Clive, and con tinuing the course of policy which had been adopted, extended the influence of the Company, enlarged its dominion and increased its revenues and thus the subjugation of India has gone or from year to year, until now the whole peninsular of Hindoostan, from the Himalayas to Cape Cormorin, from the vale of Cashmere to the jungles of Calcad, bows submissively to the will of its European conquerors.

In the year 1833 the political influence of the company becoming, in the opinion of the government, too great to be entrusted to a mere corporation, its powers were made over to the Statean annual dividend of ten-and-a-half per cent. being guaranteed to the stockholders, and theold Board of Directors being permitted still to retain the nominal management of its affairs. The real control of the organization was transferred to, and has continued, in the hands of the British Ministry, and they alone are responsible for the policy Thus in a single century the prowess of British

arms has won, and the power of British influence has overspread one of the most fertile countries of the world-a region stored with the resources of agricultural, manufacturing and commercial wealth, and inhabited by a population of one hundred and fifty millions of people. The secret of these wonderful successes is easily explained. The Empire of British India comprises many distinct nations, widely differing from each other in the characteristics and interests of nationality. United under one powerful leader, these nations might have successfully resisted any foreign invasion. Strong in union they could have laughed at the vain efforts of the European strangers to dispossess them of their birth rights. But divided and distracted as they were at the period of the commencement of the English rule, with no master spirit to combine their strength, and governed in many cases by task-masters whose cruelties and exactions had rendered them odious to their subjects, they offered no effectual resistance. Attacked in detail they submitted, one by one, sometimes peaceably and sometimes perforce, to the

sway of their enterprising foe. The preservation of the individuality of these separate nationalities and governments is a peculiar feature of the Indian management. The show of former royalty has in most instances been retained, and the Court supported at the expe of the company. All outward forms of respect and ceremonial are observed. But the quiet officials that move about so unostentatiously among the regal splendors that surround the throne, are the real powers behind it, that pull the wires happy medium of policy thus created between and touch the springs of government. A modern author gives an illustration of this quiet way of governing, in the case of Akbar II. He says that until within a few years past the law of Akbar's Court varied but little from the sanguinary rule of former days; and the hands, noses and ears of all who incurred the royal displeasure were chopped off without ceremony by the sword of the executioner. At length the English resident at the Court hinted to his Majesty that these things were disagreeable and ought to cease. "What!" said the descendant of Tamerlane; " am I not King in my own palace?" "Undoubtedly," blandly replied the resident; " your Highness is the conqueror of the world, and the protector of Princes; but such a course is not pleasing to the

Governor General, and it would be a great evil to

the world if the friendship of two such mighty

and illustrious sovereigns were to be interrupted.

The phantom of the old authority thus maintained

its dignity, and a milder regimen was instituted.

The course of the British East India Company in the subjugation of Hindostan, as well as their method of government, has been severely and to some extent justly commented on. But should be remembered that at the time of the be ginning of the English rule in that Empire, i was in an advanced state of decay. The glori of the Mogul dynasty had culminated in the reign of Aurungzebe, and at this period the nation subjected, not to the authority of the Grand Mogul, but to the despotic tyranny of his unseru oulous lieutenants, was but a wreck of forme lays. The Empire of the Mogul Tartars wa drawing to a close, and in common nature events it was inevitable that some great cha must speedily occur. The English anticipat this change. Commencing their career defen sively, they soon found that the shortest way restore peace and promote prosperity was to

come conquer..rs themselves; and in becomin

such they but followed the example of the Moguls

who had subjugated Hindostan with fire an

sword centuries before The Mogul power, in its turn, has paled before the luster of English arms, and under the auspice of the new invaders another order of governmen has been established, which, although far from perfect, and liable to great abuses, is nevertheless much superior to that of the olden time. It has ameliorated the condition of the people; and we doubt whether the government of any other conquering nation, under similar circumstance would have approached nearer the standard of perfection. The taxes imposed by the company are oppressive; but they leave the peasant enough for the support of their families. The English still tacitly permit many of the old object tionable practices; but the most glaring outrage and inhumanities of the native chiefs have bee abolished. The horrible custom of suttee or wido burning has been checked. The Ganges cana one of the greatest undertakings of the age, an now almost completed, will, by affording the us of water for irrigation to the inhabitants, cove the great plain between the Ganges and Jumns with unfailing harvests, and thus render famin impossible in the North of India, and the Hindoor will plant their seed with the certainty of rear ing their crops, unmolested by the robber band of Mahrattas and Rajpoots that formerly despoiled their farms. The Grand Trunk Railroad, con structed under the auspices of the English govern ment, and now nearly completed from Calcutt to Lahore, a distance of eleven hundred and fifty miles, is one of the finest highways in the world Schools, colleges and hospitals, supported mainly by the company, are scattered throughout all the large cities of Hindostan, while the administration of law and justice among the natives is mor equitable than they have experienced before for

It is impossible to conjecture with any degree of certainty, at the present time, the real causes and origin of the present sudden and unanticipated war. In the years 1849 and 1850 the ecclesiastical and civil laws of India ceased to recognize the Hindoo distinctions of caste, thus giving rise to a wide spread feeling of religious discontent and jealousy among the people, which continued to the time of the breaking out of the rebellion and which, connected with other circumstances trifling in themselves, but confirmatory in their minds of the intention on the part of the British to rob them of their ancient religion, is thought by many to have been the chief instigating cause Others attribute it mainly to the insidious management of the Mahomedans of India, who actuated by a desire to recover the influential position, in connection with the government of which the advent of the European unbelievers had deprived them, stirred up the Hindoos to the war. with the hope of throwing off the British yoke. Probably both of these causes contributed to excite the sedition-united, perhaps, with others of which we have as yet received no account.

But although the cause of this rebellion is en veloped in mystery, the results which must follow it are evident. It will tend to strengthen and perpetuate the power of the British in their Indian provinces, and to bring Hindostan more directly under British rule. Years may clarse before the country settles down again to its former condition of contented vassalage. But when that period arrives, the advance of the nation in all the important attributes of national greatness, will be more rapid than ever before: and perhaps there are those now living among us who will behold the faith of Bramah and Vishnu and Siva pass entirely away from India, before the teachings of the disciples of the cross. We notice in our exchanges a fact in this connection. worthy of mention. The mutiny has appeared hitherto in those districts, in which the influence of the missionaries has been least apparent, while in the districts where the Christian religion has made most progress, no signs of mutiny have as yet appeared. It is even asserted (in the Friend of China if we remember aright) that in the very districts in which the revolt is strongest, sepoys were not allowed to enlist in the army, if they had embraced the Christian faith. Heretofore many of the officers of British India have opposed the progress of evangelizing the population, but so apparent have the good effects of religious teaching been, that the English press speaks plainly on the subject.

The House of Nobles.

By the Constitution, the Hawaiian form of government is declared to be a constitutional monarchy. The legislative branch of the government is thus divided into two bodies, the one appointed by the King, the other elected by the people at large. Each of these bodies has a negative upon the acts of the other. One is intended as a bulwark to conservatism, the medium of the chiefs and landowners of the kingdom-the other represents the interests and passions of the people. This theory of the division of the legislative power into two houses has become an axiom in the political science of the present age, and wherever it has been adopted time and experience have shown that, with the proper indispensable appliances and regulations, it is the wisest and best form of government. This is admirably exemplified in the construction and practical operation of the parliaments of Great Britain, during hunferent States which compose the American Union

The two extremes of society thus represented in the division of the legislative power naturally ope rate as salutary checks upon each other, and the aristocratic and exclusive aspirations on the one hand, and leveling and ultra liberal tendencies on the other, is eminently calculated, in a community like that of these islands, to work to the

greatest good of the body politic. The Constitutions of England and America were the models upon which the framers of the Hawaiian Constitution fixed their attention, and at the first glance it would seem that they had faithfully carried out the plan which the experience of older nations had prepared ready to their hands. The principal outlines are all here; the general principles upon which the two branches of the legislature are to act upon each other are well defined. The one is thoroughly popular in its constitution—the other as thoroughly represents the opposite of this. The number of representatives is restricted within the bounds of twenty-four and forty : there must never be less than the first nor more than the last number. declared, "it shall never consist of more than

thirty members. Here occurs an omission, not, indeed, percept ble to the casual observer, but which, whether intended or not, like a single stone wanting in an arch, renders the whole incomplete, and liable to become a useless mass of rubbish. Note here that nothing whatever is said of a limit below which the number of the Nobles shall not be allowed to fall. They are "appointed by the King," and hold their seats during life, or until impea There is no provision whatever compelling the filling of vacancies occurring from the death or resignation of members; the vacancies may be filled or not, at the pleasure of the Executive, which of course, is the Ministry. The House of Noble might be kept up to the standard of an intelligent, thinking, independent representation of the chiefs and wealthy men of the nation-or it may be allowed to dwindle and degenerate, as is the case at present, into a mere ministerial committee, which the heads of the Interior and Foreign De partments are the Alpha and Omega, the head

Now let us see how this provision of the Cor stitution is working. On its adoption in 1852. the Upper House consisted of seventeen members Since then death and other causes have one rated to reduce its numbers, so that to-day we count but nine, exclusive of the two Cabinet Min isters, who may be said to be bona fide members Of these, five are salaried officers of the govern ment, and four are members of the Privy Coun-Such is the present House of Nobles, preside

over (as was the case last session) by one Minister and guided by the eloquence of the other, not to act as a bulwark of conservatism,-the organ of the wealthy and higher classes a salutary check upon the popular assembly—but to play its part in the legislative farce by keeping upon its attenuated benches the semblance of a deliberative body, whose duty it shall be merely to sit and watch the Lower House and veto all measure obnoxious to the ministry, whether called for by the welfare of the nation or not, and whose grea aim is to flatter the representatives into the pas sage of the appropriation bill, which they swallow with bogus improvements, bridges, roads and all

The paucity of members in the Upper House,which body we have shown is, in its present construction, but the representative of the Cabinet -renders the sway of ministerial power an eas matter. But were this House differently consti tuted, were it made a real representation of the wealth and noble interests of the kingdom-for the construction of which there are ample materials among the native and foreign population-this body might become an honor to the legislative branch of the government. Love of power, ever in a Hawaiian Minister, is a strong motive. and this power once acquired is not willingly re linquished. It was a maxim with a Greek statesman, which seems to be of practical force with our modern statesmen, that "If justice ought ever to be violated it is to be violated for the sake of ruling; in other cases, cherish the love of country." Our Hawaiian Ministry have now in their hands the power, by suffering the House of Nobles to remain in its present dwarfed and ossified shape, of rendering our legislative privilege a nullity-our parliamentary proceedings a grand farce, performed biennially for the amusement of the people-or, by filling up the now vacant seats of the House of Nobles from that portion of the community whose constitutional representative it is, to carry out the system upon which our government was framed, and stamp with respectability the idea of a Hawaiian Legislature.

Further Election Returns.

By arrangements made previous to the election, we have received full reports from all the districts on Oahu, Kauai and Maui, and a list of the members elect, as far as heard from, will be found below. From Hawaii, we shall receive the reports by the first vessels arriving, which, owing to the bad weather, may not be in till next week.

	KO	OLAI	LOA	, (0	AHU.	)		
Kalanipoo, 'elected,)			*					94
Ukeke, -								90
Kupau,			120			100		55
Naukana,		9		48				41
Ioane,							-	26
Total vote,								306
he politica	l ch	arac	ter o	fthe	suc	cessi	ul c	andidat
this district	18 U	ncei	tain					
	11	ANA	LEI,	(KAI	AI.)			
William Hur	11	ANA	LEI,	(KAI	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000			116
William Hur D. Nahau,	11	ANA	LEI,	(KAI	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000			61
William Hur	11	ANA	LEI,	(KAI	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000			
William Hur D. Nahau,	nphre	ANAI	LEI,	(KAI	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000			61
William Hur D. Nahau, Mahoe,	nphre	ANAI	LEI,	(KAI	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000			60
D. Nahau, Mahoe, J. E. Chamb	nphre	ANAI	LEI,	(KAI	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000			60

W. Uana, . . . . . . . . . The Island of Niihau, which is included in the dis trict of Waimea, has not been heard from, but will not vary the result a great deal. The successful candidate is collector of customs at Koloa, and we class NAWILIWILI, (KATAL) 

		ALL A	,		Mr. Ke F				
James W. A	ustin,	(ind	epend	tent,)				675	
Z. P. Kauma	ea, (v	ery i	ndep	ender	14,)		160	559	
J. D. Kahoo	kano,			•		E		555	
	KA	ANA	PAL	, (м	AUI.	)			
M. Kenui, (e		majority 74							
	WA	ILU	KU,	(E. M	AUI.	)			
				-	100	Waih	ku.	Honuau	in
John Richard	4	56	94						
S. M. Kamal		420		111					
	100	The same		00.525		-	-		
		notes.	71				76	205	
Total vote, 1	081—	Rich	rdso	n's m	ajorit;	7, 19.			
	1	IAN	. (E	. MA	UI.)				
Kakani, (elec	eted,)					-	1	448	
Maui, -			3	155				181	
Akahopu,					1			96	
Maauai, -	34			-	1	400		30	
Kaukus.	1200		-	9.4	135 X		1		

MAKAWAO, (E. MAUL.) Kapihe, (elected.) - - - majority 208 MEMBERS ELECT-LEGISLATURE OF 1858. Honolulu, Oanu, - - James I. Downett. Paul F. Manini John Hammond Isaac Kahai. Kaakua.† WAIALTA. Paul F. Manini. KOOLAUPOKO," G. P. Judd. KOOLATLOA. HANALES, KAUAL VAIMEA, " R. S. HOLLISTER. NAWILIWILL, " J. E. Chamberlais James W. Austin. LAHAINA, MAUL Z. P. Kaumaea. KAANAPALL. M. Kenui. WAILURE, HANA, C. Kakani.f MAKAWAO.

† The election of these candidates will probably be contested.

Members in Ralic are Independent; those in SMALE CAPS, Ministerial ; those in Roman letters, doubtfu what politics.

Total, as far as heard from-Independent, 9; Min

isterial, 3; doubtful, 5. THE TESTED FIELD .- The Honolulu Rifles has received by the Merrimac, six field tents, one guard ent and an officers' marquee. These are a present to the company by Capt. Coady and Assistant Quarter Master Spencer, and will cost about \$200. We learn that the company will parade on the anniversary of His Majesty's birth-day, February 9th, when they But in regard to the House of Nobles, it is simply | will, for the first time perform camp duty.

INDEPENDENT V. MINISTERIAL

The Polynesian, sadly chagrined at the result he late election, gives vent to its disappoi ne of the silliest leaders that it has for a long tim sued. It must be sadly off for material when i resorts to such specious pleading as appeared in it last issue, of which the following is an extract:

erent candidates into Ministerial and Independent, is ture and unlucky attempt to forestall public opinion. ty distinction, we would ask what constitutes such as Webster or Mr. Davis to be "Ministerial" and not " dent." Do they eat the bread of the Government? Areny way subject to the beck and call of the Ministers?" The saving is almost too trite to be repeated, that

they who accuse their neighbors of uttering untruths are generally themselves the greatest rogues. We have therefore seldom noticed the accusations of government editor, leaving the public to make the application of the proverb, which it is always fully capable of doing. But if the Polynesian wishes to know what "cor

stitutes such men as Mr. Webster and Mr. Davis Ministerial," we are ready to answer him. The bare fact that they were on the avowed government ticket is of itself sufficient proof. But aside from this the ticket was approved by the Ministry, voted for by the police, soldiers, and government officers to a man s far as they voted, while the success of the independen ticket was opposed by the same.

In classifying the members elected to the comi Legislature, by their political complexion, we have distinguished those as ministerial, who have either been nominated on the part of the government, are government officers, or have received government aid and patronage in their election. This certainly is sufficient to give them a ministerial caste. On the other hand those candidates who are not government officers or who opposed the election of such as are, we call very properly independent, without any regard to what may be their private views on this or the measure, though it is palpable that a representative who is dependent on the treasury for his support not so likely to speak and vote with unrestrained freedom as he who has no connection with govern ment. In this view of the case, the representat elected in Honolulu are independent, while the de-feated candidates are as decidedly ministerial.

In reporting the election at Koolaupoko, we calle Dr. Judd independent, because he was nominated by the people, while the election of Barenaba, who was first nominated to run against him, was sought by the Minister of the Interior, who is reported to have written to the Catholic priest at Koolau, urging his election. From some cause, Barenaba's name wa withdrawn, and Makalena's substituted to oppose th Dr. And Makalena expressly stated that he was the government candidate, and that the Minister of the Interior sanctioned his election.

It is needless to go on any further and refute assertions of the Polynesian by giving the facts that transpired at Waialua, Ewa, and Hanalei, Kauai; but if he dares to deny them, and undertakes to draw wool over people's eyes any further, we can bring more facts before the public with the proofs, after which, he will be doubtless convinced of the propriety of our classification, which we are fully aware is in harmony with public opinion on the subject.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE ELECTIONS .- At Koolauloa, on this island, the election was conducted in an orderly manner. Mr Ukeke, one of the candidates, slaughtered an ox and provided a feast to which he invited all who were willing to vote his ticket. In spite of his disinterest ed conduct, he was defeated by four votes. . . . At Hanalei, Kauai, we learn that one William Humphreys, alias Auwaelealea, came down from Honolula with printed ballots and a letter of introduction t the government officers of Hanalei from "the powers that be." He was elected by a majority of 55 over D. Nahau, the next highest candidate. On inquiry we learn that this Humphreys was convicted February last, before Judge Griswold of larceny in the third degree, and sentenced to two months im prisonment at hard labor. It is said that he was re cently restored by the King to his civil rights under the constitution; which, however, does not render him eligible to a seat in the House of Representatives The government must certainly be pilikia when they resort to such shifts to obtain votes in the Represe tative branch of the Legislature. . . . At Lahaina, Mr Z. P. Kaumaea, who has gained in several previou sessions the name of being the loudest and longes talker, was elected after a hard struggle, by a majority of four votes over his opponent, Mr. Kahookano In view of this result, we suggest at this early day, that the House adopt, immediately on opening the session, the ten minutes rule-otherwise a long ses sion may be anticipated. Both at Lahaina and Wailuku, on Maui, the contest was very severe and close. as the result published in another column will show At Lahaina out of 1114 votes cast the successful candidate was elected by only four majority. At Wailuku out of about the same number of votes polled Judge Richardson reseived a majority of only nineteen This is pretty close work for Hawaiian politician

. . . At Hana, Maui, everything was quiet and orderly at the polls, but, though still, the current of interes was deep. Some of the candidates must have studied attentively the mode of tactics pursued in countri whose civilization far antedates the, for we find tha while but 573 voters are registered as having exercised their rights at the polls, no less than 820 ballot were deposited in the box. Besides this, not far fro 1000 ballots were thrown out by the impartial Judge Isaac Harbottle, so that fraud appears to have bee practised by the wholesale. We learn that this elec tion will be disputed, and, if possible we hope the parties guilty of stuffing the ballot box will be punish

Blows Orr .- Capt. Antonio, of the Excel, had severe time on his last passage up, having left Nawiliwili on Monday, the day on which the gale con menced. He was two days and three nights in the channel hove to off Waianae, during which time her decks were frequently swept by the tremendous seas He lost every thing on deck, consisting of chickens turkeys, poi, and some ten or twelve hogs. Finding it impossible to reach Honolulu, and fearing he should be blown out of sight of the islands he bore u for Wahiawa, Kauai, which he says he was pomaika in being able to reach, and where he laid until the gale was over, leaving there last Saturday. By was of Labaina, we hear that a large schooner was seen to leeward of Kahoolawe on Sunday, trying to bear up-supposed to be the John Dunlap, which left here for Hawaii via Lahains, on the Saturday previous to the commencement of the gale-some twelve days ago. As our coasters do not generally overstock themselve with provisions, it is possible that the Dunlap's crew have been obliged to resort to horse-flesh, of which animals there were two unfortunate individuals on THE GALE AT MAUL-We learn from Labaina that

he gale commenced at that place on Monday ever and continued with little or no cessation until Friday morning. It was not thought to have been as severe as the storm of 1850, though many banana trees were blown down and one or two light buildings upset. There was no rain, thunder or lightning. The schooner Moi Keiki lay at anchor at Lahaina from Monday noon until Friday evening. From Makawa we learn, that the storm was very violent, accorpanied with rain. There was more snow on Hale akala than had been seen for many years. We do not hear of any damage to the crops. THE RECOVERY.-This vessel, which, under the

command of Capt. Mitchell, has become noted for the regularity and expedition of her trips to and from Vancouver's Island, arrived on Tuesday morning last, with a full cargo of salmon and oats, having been absent only two meaths and twelve days from this port. Capt. Mitchell will receive our thanks for late Olympia papera

A CITY Government.—The subject of a city govyears past, but no section has ever been taken in the matter. The idea has again been revived, and it is suggested that a public meeting be called in order to the views of our citizens, pro and con, pro-

We are in rec. FROM WASHINGTON TERRITORY of the Olympis Pioneer & Demonstrate to December & We notice little of interest in the papers. Governor McMullin publishes a long letter, descriptive of the beauties of the Territory, which will be of interest to parties purposing to emigrate thither. Judging from the Prices Current, the cost of living mus what high in Olympia :- Fresh beef 12 to 15 ets. pe th; mutton 15 to 18; salt pork \$30 per bbl; butter 75c; sugar (brown) 14c; codes 18 to 20c; syrup \$1 25 to \$1 50; lamp oil \$2 50 per gall; the latter dearer than whisky and brands which are quoted at \$1 25. The schooner L. P. Frier arrived at Olympia Dec. 3. The Territorial legislature was about assembling. From Southern Oregon the mining intelligence is favorable, new diggings had been discorered, and the miners were making better average wages than ever before. Olympia is said to be improving " slowly but surely." H. B. M. S. Satellite. was at Vancouver's Island, and the Plumper at Port Townsend, W. T.

to Dec. 12. The official returns of the vote on the Constitution were nearly complete, and the majorities are as follows: For constitution 3,787; against slavery, 4,802; against free negroes 7,020. . . Ex. Gov. John P. Gaines died at Salem, on the 9th. The Territorial Legislature was in session.

The property valuation of Oregon is \$18,468,772.

Snow fell on the 6th to the depth of three or four

inches, but all melted in a few hours . . . Sugar quoted at Portland at 18 to 17c; coffee 15c; syru \$1,05 per gallon.

DEATH OF P. C. DUCORRON, Eso.-It is seldon that we have to record the death of one of our cit sens more highly esteemed than the late Mr. Ducor-ron. Though he had resided here but two years, he had made a most favorable impression on all with whom he had intercourse as a man of strict honest and integrity. He was a member of the Hor bar, and as a lawyer, was skilled in his profession He leeves a widow and three children.

FURNITURE SALE -- We would call attention to the advertisement in to-day's paper of the auction sale of furniture of J. F. B. Marshall, Esq., on Tuesday

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT .- We understand that the Honolulu Firemen's annual parade will take place of the 9th of February next, that being also the anniversary of the King's birth-day. The Compani will turn out in procession with their engines and in full uniform. The Chinese Fire Company has also been invited and will take part in the celebration.

FLAGSTAFF.-The finest flagstaff in Honolula recently been erected in front of the Palace. The pole was originally 110 feet in length, and was presented to His Majesty, we believe, by Capt. Kissam of the brig Grecian, some fifteen or eighteen months ago.

RECEIVED ORDERS AT LAST.—Perhaps the item news to-day is, that the ship John Marshall, which had almost become a fixture in our harbor, received orders by the mail yesterday to proceed to the guano islands for a cargo. Rowe & MARSHALL'S CIRCUS.—This extensive con

pany will arrive per Yankee, and give a few exhibitions in Honolulu previous to their departure for Australia by the Vaquero. Among the co are a number of favorite names. See adverti

Thirty-eight Days from New York! ARRIVAL OF THE "POLYNESIA"!

Atlantic Dates to December 5th. The fine clipper ship Polunesia, Captain Perkins arrived yesterday, at 12 o'clock, M., twelve days from San Francisco, bringing the U. S. Mail of Dec. 5th, and European dates to Nov. 22d. The time through from New York to Honolulu is only thirtyeight days-equalled only once before.

The Polynesia brings no passengers, and only a small freight list, which will be found under its ap-

The news is interesting, though brief, and we con pile a summary. The bark Youkee was advertised to sail for this port on the 5th inst. She made the passage over in

16 days. Congress was to meet on the 7th December. The nessage is printed and has come to hand. The President recommends the construction of a Pacific Railroad, and the immediate organization of the Ter-

ritory of Arizona. In his message, the President takes the strongest possible ground in favor of a vigorous movement for the subjection of the Salt Lake rebels. It is now certain that California will be made a base of operations against the Mormons, and that a strong military movement will be made in the Spring from the Pacific side. It is not true that orders have already gone out to the Pacific for such movement.

The present disposition is to call out voluntee

from California, Washington and Oregon, to serve in the Mormon war, with Gen. Joseph Lane at their A Washington despatch to the N. Y. Times, Dec

ber 4th, speaking of Congress, says: The rivalries for the Speakership have all be

compromised, through the influence of the President The bargain is that Phelps shall withdraw in favor of Orr, and that the latter, when elected-as he will be-shall appoint Phelps Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and J. Glancy Jones Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. This arrangement makes Jones the political and Phelps the financial leader of the House It is reported from Washington, that the Fre

the candidate of the Reform fusion party, over Fernando Wood, the regular Democratic candidate, and present incumbent. Mr. Tiemann has a majority of about 2500 in a vote of 84,000-the largest ever polled in that city.

Great excitement has been created among ousiness circles in Boston, on account of alleged defalcation of Samuel Lawrence, of the firm of Lawrence, Stone & Co., agents of the Bay State and other extensive mills. Mr. Lawrence was treasurer of the Bay State Mills, and has, it is alleged, used its funds in private speculations to the amount of a half million of dollars. The stock of the mills has fallen to 124 per cent or

A terrific gale had occurred on the Lakes, and th papers are filled with accounts of shipwrecks and Rochester, N. Y., had been visited by a heavy fire-

Alex. Gibbs, a prominent New Bedford merchant

General Walker-the Arch Filibuster-was at Aspinwall, having been forced to surrender to the American flag by Commodore Paulding, of the U. S. steam-frigate Wabash. The officers and men, of the alibuster force excepting Walker-were sent to Norfolk, Virginia, on the Saratoga. Walker was taken to Aspinwall, on parole, by the Wabash, and was to sail from thence on the Northern Light for New York. Walker was taken at Punta Arenas, at the mouth

of the San Juan, where he had entrenched himself. Forty of his men had gone up the river and taken Castilla. Walker seemed to be taking things coolly. He received calls from the California passenge the Howard House, Aspinwall.

Private advices from Mexico, received at Washing ton, represent the anarchy in that country as wors than public intelligence states it, and that the Mexi-can legation were awaiting with deep anxiety the next intelligence. It is feared that Comonfort will be unable to weather the storm. Major Talcott has con cluded an arrangement to conduct the engineering on the proposed road from Vers Cruz to the Pacific. A company with the requisite means is already formed, and the enterprise will proceed if the government

nce has been received from Salt Lake California to Doc. 25. Carme valley had here des

joined the formons,

Advices from Europe rethere as unprecedented.

occurred in England and on. American firm of George Peabod serious difficulty, but was relieved by sa the Bank of England to the amount of a million sterling. The Bank had raised its rates of disc to 10 per cent., but the pressure continuing, government finally came to its rescue, and issued a Treasury order, authorizing it to issue an unlimited amo small notes. Relief was instantaneous, and the mer ure was received with acclamations throughout t

A second attempt was made to launch the leviathan teamer Great Eastern, on the 19th November, but it proved a failure, it being found impossible to re-move her. The Panama Herald, however, states that they were informed a telegraphic dispatch reached Southampton previous to the sailing of the West India Mail Steamer, announcing that the monster vessel had been successfully launched on Tuesday, December 1st. It was stated in St. Petersburg, that the Emp

of China had positively refused to receive the Russia Envoy to Pekin, and therefore a serious rupture ween the two Courts was looked for.

A fortnight later news from India had b ceived. The fall of Delhi was fully confirmed. The total English loss in the storm was 1200, including officers. The town was occupied on the 21st All the city troops found in Delhi were bayon The old King of Delhi surrendered, and was sna but his two sons and a grantson were shot. rebels of the Gwallor Contingent had been brought terms by Scindin, the native Prince. Lucknow, Onde, relieved on the 25th Sept., is again reported be besieged by Nena Sahib, with 50,000 men. Mrs. Cunningham-Burdell had arrived at Pa with her two daughters, forfeiting her bail of \$50

> POREIGN SUMMARY. United to tes.

It is stated that 1400 printers have been discha-from work in New York and Boston, and a li-number having gone on to Washington making number having gone on to Washington making work, the craft there have warned their brethren that there is no employment to be had in Washington.

A lady in Holmes county, Miss., hung herself a short time since from mortification on account of her short time since from mortification on account of her husband having been caught playing cards with a

Porter's Spirit asserts that Mr. Ten Broeck more than secured all his losses by his winnings on Prioress. He had odds of a hundred to one given him, and if he staked as million of dollars.

million of dollars.

Our neighbors in Canada have their cases of disetress as well as our own large cities. In Toronto a
few nights ago, a child died at its mother's breast
from starvation, and the mother was barely rescued
by timely assistance. The Colonist says that in
Quebec there is not to be a single vessel put, this
winter, upon the stocks, and the effect upon the poorest of the poor—the greatest traders being now only the greatest paupers—will be awful; no fuel, no bread for thousands, and bitter cold weather to aggranry Ward Beecher in his wanderings about New

York city, disguised, to study nature and the different aspects of society, recently stepped into a mock auction shop. He stood some time, when the auctioneer called out, "Mr. Beecher, why the devil don't you bid?" He was greatly astonished in finding himself known in that place. He retired and sent a friend to ask Funk how he knew 'im. "How do I know him? Why I have been a prominent member of his congregation for the last five years, and own the fifth pew from the front."

We knew that John Bull was not apt to follow the

twistings and turnings of fashion, yet little dreamed he was so stiff-necked as never to don a turn-down shirt-collar, until we read in the London Times an shirt-collar, until we read in the London Times an account of the finding of a portion of a dead body, and carpet-sack of clothing on Waterloo Bridge.—
The Times in speculating upon the matter as to who the murdered person was, says:

The shirt-collar was obviously intended to be turned down over the neck-tie, from which circumstance it was reasonably inferred that the deceased person was not a native of this country.

THE ORIGIN OF THANKSGIVING DAY .- "When

THE ORIGIN OF THANKSGIVING DAY.—"When New England was first planted, the settlers met with many difficulties and hardships, as is necessarily the case when a civilized people attempt to establish themselves in a wilderness country. Being piously disposed, they sought relief from Heaven, by laying their wants and distresses before the Lord in frequent set days of fasting and prayer. Constant meditation, and discourses on the subject of their difficulties, kept their minds gloomy and discontented. And, like the children of Isreal, there were many disposed to return to the land which persecution had determined them to abandon. "At length, when it was proposed in the assembly to proclaim another fast, a farmer, of plain sense, rose and remarked, that the inconveniences they had suffered, and concerning which they had so often wearied Heaven with their complaints, were not so great as might have been excomplaints, were not so great as might have been ex-pected, and were diminishing every day as the colony strengthened; that the earth began to reward their labors, and to furnish liberally for their sustenance that the seas and rivers were full of fish, the air sweet, the climate wholesome; above all, they were in full enjoyment of liberty, civil and religious. He, therefore, thought that reflecting and conversing on these subjects would be more comfortable, as tending to make them more contented with their situation; and that it would be more becoming the gratitude they owed to the Divine Being, if, instead of a fast, they should proclaim a thanksgiving. His advice was taken; and, from that day to this, they have in every year observed circumstances of public happiness sufficient to furnish employment for a thanks-The Buffalo Republic in giving an account of a re-

cent railroad accident, says:
A tall, slab-sided, lank-haired Yankee drover was along with six horses in the car which was precipi tated down the embankment. It rolled over and over, until it reaches the bottom of the hollow below and English Ministers have protested against the constant of the scene was broken, and the pedition of General Walker.

The exciting mayorality contest in the city of New York has resulted in the choice of Daniel F. Tiemann, and the head and body of the Vermont drover projecting out of it, his elongated physiognomy express-ing the most unmitigated astonishment—
"What on airth are ye doin' on?" he exclaimed. The effect was most irresistably comic, and the pectators had to laugh in spite of the calamity.

> lady has given the following particulars of the meet-ings of the Emperors of France and Russia, at Stuttings of the Emperors of France and Russia, at Stuttgard:—"The Emperor of France wears red pants—
> has short legs; they remind me of a speech once made
> about his legs. I dare say you remember it. The
> Emperor of Russia in an elegant-looking man; his
> family are noted for their beauty. The Princess of
> Olga is said to be the handsomest woman in Europe.
> The Empress of Russia is a regal looking woman.
> These ladies were dressed in white moir antique silks;
> a stripe of white, five or six inches wide, and a stripe
> of the same width covered with the richest flowers;
> here and there in the white stripe there was an immense bunch of flowers. The dresses were all something in the same style—chip bonnets with white thing in the same style—chip bonnets with white feathers and magnificent lace mantles. I cannot forgive the Queen of Greece for being a fat, fair, round-faced, red-faced, jolly-looking woman. I expected to see a "maid of Athens," and I don't like to pected to see a "maid of Athens," and I don't like to have my romance dispelled. I was standing just behind the Queen of Holland; she turned and asked me ar my countryman, Mr. Clark. I was quite surprised, as I had not been presented to her. The Queen of Holland is a most cultivated and elegant woman—still very handsome, though she has a grandson. She speaks English perfectly, and is, perhaps, the most accomplished woman in Europe. In the afternoon the Emperor and Empress of Russia left here. The Prench Emperor staid till the next day. On leaving here the Emperor of France gave fifteen thousand francs to the poor, and twenty thousand to the servants of the King's household. To those who waited on him personally he gave each a gold watch and chain. To the Aid-de-camp, Caesar Berolding, appointed him by the King, he gave butgold watch and chain. To the Aid-de-camp, Caesar Berolding, appointed him by the King, he gave buttons of oynx and diamonds, which cost an enormous sum; and to Count Urkull, Marechal de la Cona, he gave a snuff-box with an immense diamond in the center. The Emperor of Russia also gave handsomely; so the poor of Stuttgardt have reaped a golden harvest."

carnest advocate of religious toleration. It is said that, being in company on one occasion where a theological controversy was going on, the parties to which grew quite excited, he opened a Bible, and read the following allegory, which he had placed there, having previously extracted it from a Hebrer publication:

When Abraham sat at his tent door, acco his custom, waiting to entertain strangers, he espise on old man stopping and leaning on his staff, wear with age and travel, examing towards him, who was a graded years of age. He received him kindly.

THE MEETING OF CROWNED HEADS .- An American